# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE NEWEST CHAPTER IN ERIE.

Wall Street Still Awaiting the Treasurer's Figures.

The Stock Feverish Between the Limits of 35 and 37.

Pacific Mail Scenting the Subsidy.

CANTON AND PANAMA RAMPANT

A Tighter Squeeze in Money and a Relaxation.

ADVANCE IN THE RATES FOR STERLING. Gold, Governments and State

Bonds Quiet. TUESDAY, MARCH 12-6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was dull and unchanged The cotton market was quiet and lower. The money market was stringent throughout the sual hours for making engagements, the activity being accelerated by a seeming general desire to borrow in good season. The earlier rates on stocks were 7 coin and 1-32 a 1-16, a good proportion of

the day's business being done at 1-32 and "in-terest." Just at the close of banking hours there was a sudden pressure to lend on the part of persons who had calculated on a 'squeeze" this afternoon, and who at the cepted the best offers, the closing rate being 7 per cent, with a few loans at 6. Among the government dealers the demand was met pretty evenly all day at 7 per cent.

Commercial paper was less active, and buyers held off in view of the active demand for money on call. Rates were nominally the same. ADVANCE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchanges were firmer as consequence of the reduced and scanty supply of bills drawn against exports of domestic merchandise, and the leading drawers advanced their rates for sterling to 300% for sixty day blus and 110% for sight. The owing were the quotations at the close of business:-Sterling, 60 days commercial, 109 a 109 1; do. good to prime banker's, 109% a 109%; do. short night, 110% a 110%; Paris, 60 days, 5.23% a 5.13%; do. short sight, 5.16% a 5.13%; Prussian thaicrs, 72 a 72%; Antwerp, 5.23% a 5.18%; Switzerland, 5.23% a 5.18%; Hamburg, 36 a 36¼; Amsterdam, 40% a 40%; Frankfort, 40% a 41%; Bremen, 78% a 79.

GOLD STEADY—110% A 110%. The gold market was steady, with a firm under-one, although our bonds in London underwent a onsiderable improvement during the day, enough, n fact, to have depressed gold, to at least 110. But it seems that a number of vessels delayed last week are now arriving with heavy cargoes of foreign ods, promising a line of imports somewhere near he enormous figures of week before last. The cusms duties in connection with these arrivals make a strong demand for gold on the part of the merchants, so that the in-fluences of higher prices in London and of active money here have not had an uninterrupted bearing upon the premium. The speculative senti-ment in the Gold Room is also very quier, and bontent, when it ventures, with very light profits. The Sub-Treasury paid out \$1,100,000 gold to-day, in redemption of called five-twenties, which seem to be going through the Washington office a little more rapidly. The course of the market is shown 10 A. M..... 110% 2 P. M...... 110%

11 A. M	11036	B P. 1	M		110
12 M	110 % 4	P. A	1		710
1 P. M	11016 1	:30 P.	M	110% a	1105
1:51 P. M	110%				
In the gold loan	market	the	rates	ranged	fro
4 per cent to 1-16 fo	r carry	ing.	The	operation	ons c
the Gold Exchange					

 Gold cleared.
 \$21,682,000

 Gold balances
 1,801,672

 Currency balances
 1,986,775

GOVERNMENTS HEAVY.

The government list was affected by the stringency in money, which made the market heavy, prices yielding a fraction ail around in adjustment of the opposing influences of the better market in London and of the local effect of dearer faoney here. The following were the closing prices:—United States currency sixes, 114% a 114%; do. sixes, 1811, registered, 114% a 114%; do. do., coupon, 116% a 115%; do. do., five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111% a 111%; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111% a 111%; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111% a 111%; do. do., 1865, do. do., 1123%; do. do., 1807, registered, January and July, 111% a 1113%; do. do., 1806, coupon, do., 110% a 110%; do. do., 1807, do. do., 111% a 112; do. do., 1868, do. do., 1867, do. do., 111% a 112; do. do., 1868, do. do., 112% a 112%; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, 108% a 109; de. do. do., coupon, 108% a 109; do. ten-forties, registered, 107% a 107%; do. do., coupon, 108% a 109; do. ten-forties, registered, 107% a 107%;

do. do., coupen, 107% a 108. RAILBOAD EARNINGS. The earnings of the Toledo, Wabush and Western kailroad compare as follows:-First week of March, 1872. \$107,657 First week in March, 1871. \$4,471

Increase..... \$23,186 THE RAILROAD BONDS. The following were the bids for the railroad

Donds:—

New York Cen 8's, re. 90
New York Cen 6's, sub. 96'y
Loog Dock bonds. 91
Buf, N Y & E list m. 77, 34'y
Hud R 7's, 3d m. 75 102
Harlen Ist m. 7's. 102
Allo & Sus lat bds. 105
Hud R 7's, 3d m. 75 102
Harlen Ist m. 7's. 102
Allo & Sus lat bds. 105
Hid R 7's, 3d m. 75 102
Allo & Sus lat bds. 105
Allo & Sus lat b

Southern SECURITIES DULL. heavy. The chief exception was in the case of the North Carolinas, which advanced to 38%, although recent issues, the special tax bonds, were firm and in demand. The new South; Carolina July bonds were unsettled, but brought an average of about 33%. The following were the closing guotations:—Tenuessee, ex coulon, 66% a 66%; do., new 66% a 66%; Virginia, ex coupon, 64 a 65%; do., registered stock, old, 44% a 47; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 56 a 66%; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 171/2 a 171/2; Georgia sixes, 72 a 76; do. sevens, 57 a 90; North Carolina, ex cou-pon, 38 % a 30; do., funding, 1866, 27 a 28; do., do.,

eights, 60 a 68; do. eights, Montgomerr and Bufaula Ratiroad, 85 a 87; South Carolina sixes, 52 a 55; do. new, January and July, 33% a 33%; do. do., April and October, 31% a 31%; Arkansas sixes,

stocks dull and unsettled.

The stock market was dull, particularly in the forencon, when attention was generally devoted to Erie, to the exclusion of the general list. The first reports from the Erie headquarters represented that Jay Gould retained possession of the President's room, and, supported by an order from Judge Ingraham. was endeavoring to control the President's room, and, supported by an order from Judge Ingraham, was endeavoring to control the working of the road. This and a jealous feeling on the part of certain persons desirons of figuring more conspicuously in the new management of Etie who circulated rumors that the affair of Monday was only a stratagem on the part of the Atlantic and Great Western Company to get control of Eric, occasioned a decline in the stock to 35, as against 37, the earlier quotation, which was made in response to a sharp where the news was only generally known this morning. The price seen after recovered to 36, and stood there most of the day and until a late hour, when the announcement of the complete triumph of General Dix and his board of directors, as capped by the resignation of Jay Gould, started some new life in the stock and advanced it to 36%. The rest of the market sympathized closely with the fluctuations, but to a much less extent. After the easter wind-up of the money market everything became about four o'clock, the later transactions, including those at the adjournment, showing a little reaction from the highest figures. Indeed, a fairly active movement was renewed in Pacific Mail and Northwestern, the former touching 62 and the latter 78%. St. Paul preferred was strong and higher, a remark applying also to Ohio and Mississippi, Western Union and Lake Shore—a coincidence in these stocks, usually regarded as under the patronage of the Vanderbilt party. In the miscellaneous list Canton touched 95, in anticipation of a flattering report from the annual meeting to-morrow in Baltimore, whither Daniel Drew and the New York trustees of the company went by special train to-day. The Pacific Mail brokers were still buying Panama, and trying to get it as cheap as possible; but, despite their caution, transactions involving less than a thousand shares put the price to 93%. Hannibal and St. Joseph fell off to

The aggregate exports of domestic merchandise from the port of New York for the week ending March 12, 1872, were \$3,845,003.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES. The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:-Erie Reading Lake Shore. 
 Lake Shore.
 76

 Wabash
 78

 Northwestern.
 78 %

 Northwestern preferred.
 91 %

 Rock Island.
 113 %

 St. Paul.
 50

 St. Faul preferred.
 79 %

 Ohto and Missisalppi.
 45 %

 Union Pacific
 30 %

 Hannibai and St. Joseph.
 41 %

 Western Union Telegraph.
 71 %

 Pacific Mail.
 62

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. Tuesday, March 12-16:15 A. M. \$50000 US 5-20, r, '65, n... 110% \$50000 US 5-20, r, '65.... 112% 17000 US 5-20, c, '65, n.... 110% 15000 US 6's, currencys3 114% 10 to 10:30 A. M. 200 shs Eric RR...... 36

pon, 38½ a 39; do., funding, 1866, 27 a 25; do., do., do., 1868, 21 a 22; do., new, 24½ a 25; do., special tax, 17 a 18; Missouri sixes, 95 a 96; do. Hanniral and St. Joseph, 92½ a 94; Louisiana sixes, 65 a 62; do., new, 60 a 65; do. levee sixes, 63 a 66; do. do. eights, 74 a 80; do. do., 1875, 80 a 85; do. Penitentiary sevens, 62 a 67; do. railroad olders, 25 a 80; Alabama flyes, 62 a 66; do. Unice Pacific., 354 a 80; Col, Calad Can 1854 a 45½ cights, 70 a 80; Alabama flyes, 62 a 66; do. Unice Pacific., 354 a 84 col, Calad Can 1854 a 45½ cights, 70 a 80; Alabama flyes, 62 a 66; do. Unice Pacific., 354 a 84 col, Calad Can 1854 a 254 col, Calad Can 1854 a 255 c

# COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TORSDAY, March 12—8 P. M.

ASHES.—The market shows but little enimation, although
for the past few days the inquiry has been somewhat improved, still business is light but prices have shown no
change. We quote:—Pots, \$8 25 a \$8 75 and pearls, \$10 a
\$10 50.

Building Materials.—We have no change to note in the market, since our last report. Pale bricks meet with some demand, at former prices, but the general market remains quiet. We quote:—Cargoes, paie, \$7 a \$7 50; Long Island, \$12; North River, \$12; Oroton, \$12 a \$15; Philadelphia front, from yard, \$33 a \$35. Lime was dull and unchanged, quoted at \$1 50 for common and \$2 for lump. Cement remained unchanged and dull. Resendate, quoted at \$1 75. Litths were in moderate demand at former prices. Sales were made at \$3 for Eastern spruce.

CANDLES.—There has been no special change in the market since our last. Adamantine have met with a high call, but in other descriptions there is very little doing. We quote:—Sperm, 35c., patent do, 45c. a 46c, stearie, 36c. a 29c.; adamantine, 15c. a 19c.; paradine, 29c. a 27c.

CONTER.—The market couldand very firm under a fair demand. The sales aggregate 400,00) list of lake at 25%c. a 25c., cash. COVER.—The market to-day has remained quiet for all descriptions and prices are again easier, closing dui st our revised quotation. We quota:—Carry, closing dui st our revised quotation. We quota:—Carry on the price of the prime, leige, a 15c, gold, in bond, anty days; staracaino, ibc. a 184cc.; 14c, gold, in bond, anty days; staracaino, ibc. a 184cc.; 14ava, 32c. a 32c., gold, duty paid.
COTTON.—The market for oction on the spot continued inactive and values were entirely nominal, with a declining tendency. The appended quotations were only attainable for small lots. For forward delivery only a moderate business was in progress. The transactions were mainly at a decline of 4c. per lb. The sales reported on 'Chango sum up as follows:—

for nounpt delivery, and 18c. a 19c. for future. Bags, 17½c. a 18c. for prompt delivery.

HEMP AND JUTE.—The market for homp remained dull, and prices more or less nominal. Jute was also quiet but firm. We hear of a sale at Boston of foo bales per Tennyson

firm. We hear of a sale at Boaton of 190 bales per Tennyson at 7c, gold. Jute built continued in fair demand and steady. We note sales of 1,300 bales per George H. Warren at 39,6c, currency. We quote:—Pressed American, 2230 a 250; underessed, do., 8150 a 3160; Manlia, 123,c a 13c, gold; Sinal, Hige, at 119c, do. Jute, 53,cc, a 7c, gold; and jute builts, 35,cc, currency.

HOPE.—The market remains the same as when last reported, quiet but firm. Considerable sales could be made if holders would shade prices, but this they show no disposition to do. The current quotations are:—State, 25c, a 85c,; Eastern and Western, 25c, a 6c; yearfings, 10c, a 30c; olds, 10c, a 16c.; California yearlings, 15c, a 30c.; do. olds, 9c, a 16c.

a 15c.

11av AND STRAW.—The inquiry for shipping hay is very moderate. Prime retail qualities were in good demand at full former prices. rtraw was quiet but unchanged. We quote:—Shipping, 51 25; retail qualities, 81 35 a 81 5c; long rye straw, 81 a 81 10; short rye do., 85c. a 90c.; oat, 75c. a 85c., and wheat 80c. a 70c. quote:—Shipping, \$1.25; retail qualities, \$1.25 a \$1.67; long yre straw, \$1 a \$1.10; short rye do., 50c. a 90c.; ont, 75c. a 80c., and wheat, 50c. a 70c.

Hidden,—There has been a good demand for the week under review, for all descriptions. Prices are firm, but without perceptible change. The sales, comprising all kinds, have been 65,195 hides. The stock of all kinds on hand at date was 19,050 hides, against 50,400 hides and 500 bales of Calcutta cow and buffalo same time last year.

LEATHER.—The market for bemlock sole, under a good demand, has continued very firm, with prices thening upward. The recepts have been small and stock mucu reduced and broken. The market for oak continued fairly active for all kinds. The recepts were also small and stock hight. We annex the current quotations as follows:—Hemlock—Daenos Ayres—Heavy, 195c. a 25c. per lb.; middle, 25c. a 28c.; light, 28c. calforma—Heavy, 19c. a 27c.; indide, 35c. a 27c.; ilght, 35c. a 27c.; good damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c. a 21c.; in the rough, 25c. a 35c.; middle, 35c. a 40c.; light, 36c. a 28c. a 15c.; middle, 35c. a 40c.; light, 36c. a 28c. in the rough and a sole of the sole of th

| 200 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160

OATTLE MARKET. Beeves were unchanged. Hogs were nominally unchanged he receipts were 2,000 head, all to slaughterers direct.

# DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New Orleans, March 13, 1872, and nominal. Middings, 22c. Net receipts, ass, 3,089. Exports—To creat Britain, 13,148 ; to Cronstadt, 1,00. Saics, 3,700. Stock

### OUT ON A LARK

House Playing the Bole of a Detective-She Visits Wood's Museum in Male Attire and Lauds in the Station House-Strange

Conduct of the Pelice.

Mrs. Bessie Ross, a handsome young widow, and proprietross of the fashionable brown stone boarding house No. 208 Flith avenue, opposite Madison square, has, it is said, for some time past, had her giances fixed on some worthy object, about whom, or which, or what she was determined to "find out something," if possible, and, calling two lady friends to her assistance, imparted to them her plans and invited their co-operation. The time agreed upon was Monday night at naif-past seven o'clock and the trysting place in the handsome parthe two female friends (whose names are with a magnificent display of diamonds, put in an appearance, and found the charming young widow transformed into a fashionable and dashing young man , who invited them to accompany her to Wood's

"young man," sandwiching himself between the young females, took their arms in both of his and ighingly proceeded to the Museum, at the corner of Thirtieth street and Broadway, when the "young

laughingly proceeded to the Museum, at the corner of Thirtieth street and Broadway, when the "young man,"

LEAVING HIS COMPANIONS for a moment, stepped up to the box office and parchasing three orchestra chairs planked down his money, and receiving his tickets rejoined his companions and escorted them inside, where they began an inspection of the curiosities, occasionally indusigng in a laugh that caused the persons present to gaze upon them and remark they were a happy trio. After inspecting the curiosities for some time they proceeded to the performance room, and, handing their checks to the usner, were conducted to their seats. As the performance progressed the party seemed to "PEEL SO AWFUL JOLLY,"

especially the "young man," who attracted the attention of the audience from the play to the seats they occupied. Superintendent Lilienthal, of the Museum, observing the situation, closely watched them, and came to the conclusion that the jolly "young man" was none other than a female disguised in male attire, and imparted his suspicions to Sergeant Hutchison, of the Twenty-math precinct, who happened to be in the Museum in citizen's clothes. The Sergeant, after watching them for some time, came to the same conclusion, and, tapping the "young man" on the shoulder, whisperingly informing him he was a police officer, requested his presence outside. The "young man" is stood not upon the order of going, but immediately jumping from his seat followed the officer outside, where the officer imparted his suspicions. The "young man" was loath to admit his disguise, but maily contessed to the Sergeant accompanied her to the station house, where he found Sergeant Mullea in command and preferred a companion of her companions who had heard the Sergeant's remarks and followed them from the theatre; but to no purpose, however, as the Sergeant accompanied her to the station house, where he found Sergeant Mullea in command and preferred a companion was driven to the station house, where he found sergeant from custody. They were

who reluctantly informed the reporter that there appeared on the Station House shorter an entry to the effect that at ten o'clock the previous night a person by the name of Bessie Ross, a boarding house keeper at 208 Fifth a renue, had been arrested by Sergeant Hutchinson and discharged from the station house, but claimed to be unable to tell by whom, how and at what hour, although it must have been in the "wee sma' hours," as she was known to be in the station house at twelve o'clock. The manner in which the police endeavored to keep the facts of this case from the press is cause for suspicion that some underhand means was resorted to in procuring the discharge of Mrs. Ross from the station house. The police also failed to make an entry of the case on the watch returns at the above court yesterday morning.

#### SHAFFNER CONVICTED OF MURDER. HARRISBURG, Pa., March 12, 1872.

Emanuel Shaffner, of West Hanover townsnip, his first and second wives and John Sherlock, by poisoning, has been on trial since last Monday.

Last evening the case was submitted to the jury,
who this morning returned a verdict of "guilty of
murder in the irst degree," A motion will be
made for a new trial.

# BIANCO'S BLOOD.

Examination of the Prisoner Vogt at the Tembs Yesterday. mar Williams, T. I.

FERRETING OUT THE FACTS.

The Count de Beaulieu and the Other Heirs of the Murdered Man Telegraphed for to Brussels.

Extraordinary Developments Expected.

Interview with the Female Companion of the Belgian Fugitive.

# CURIOUS CONDUCT.

Sketch of the Bianco and Beaulieu Family.

lars of which appeared in yesterday's HERALD, has created no inconsiderable excitement throughout the whole country, the particulars having been telegraphed Monday evening to the provincial press. Yesterday morning the prisoner—Carl as with having in his possession the stolen prop-erty, was taken before Judge Hogan at the Tombs ohoe Court, where the first stages of an examinaion were entered into. Assistant District Attorney Algernon S. Sullivan appeared for the prosecution on the part of the people, and Mr. Jacob A. Gross performed the office of

COUNSEL FOR THE PRISONER.

Mr. Sullivan said the prisoner was not to be examined, or after examination—if committed—tried for the offence as though he were in the countried for the offence as though he were in the country in which it was committed, but he was to be tried, if tried at all, for an offence committed against the people of New York, inasmuch as he had, in violation of the statute in such case provided, brought stolen property into their domain.

Mr. Gross moved that the prisoner be discharged certified from carried to the conference of the conference of the conference of the conference of the carried to the conference of the conference of the carried to the carried of the carri forthwith from custody, as the evidence against him was only hearsay, or at best obtained through second parties, and even then was not explicit.

Judge Hogan denied the motion.

Detective Philip Farley was now placed on the stand, and, having been sworn, was examined most thoroughly by Mr. Suilivan. Farley produced a number of bonds and securities, which, he said,

THE MURDERED MAN,
Chevaller Dubois de Bianco, by his daughter,
Madame Duval de Beaulieu. A letter was read
from the Count Val de Beaulieu, son-in-law of the
deceased, to Superinten lent Kelso, stating the fact of the Chevalier having been found dead at his residence, the body partially consumed by fire, on the morning of the 3d of October, 1871, and a robbery committed, and that he had good reason to believe, from trustwortny information he had received, that a portion, if in-deed not all, of the property so carried away was in the United States, and asking the assistance of the New York Police Department in ferreting out the tained, an inventory of the property stolen, a portion of which was found in possession of the pris-oner at the time of his arrest. Other letters gave the numbers of the stolen shares and the names of

the numbers of the stolen shares and the names of the

TWO PARTIES SUSPECTED.

two servants of the lamily and an old woman—who receive a legacy by the will of the deceased Chevaller, but adding that against these parties no evidence whatever has yet been found. The old woman in question, so the letter states, asserts that the deceased had for a long time been on terms of peculiar intimacy with a young girl in low life of the name of Helmaul.

To questions put by Mr. Sullivan Detective Fariey stated that he "arrested the prisoner in Philadelphia last Saturday, March 2; heard of his being in that city previously; he is a German; he said, through an interpreter, that he arrived in this country the latter part of last December, from the city of London; brought him here on the same day and notified him of the charge against him: he was in his apartiment with a lady when I arrested him; she came with him to New York;

SHE IS A GERMAN,

to New York;
and came with him to this country; she is about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age; does not speak English; I do not know whether she is his wife; in a conversation he admitted that Vogt was not his right name; he did not like to give his right name; specified distinctly the charge of the murder and the robbery, and that some of the property had been traced to his possession; he admitted that he had had such bonds in this city, and had lost two bonds in a gambling house; produced the inventory of the stolen bonds, and those were found to be in the list; he left the Prescott House for Philadelphia on the 4th of January last; searched his trunks, but found no papers in relation to this case; no English papers at all, and nothing to show that he had been in London.

Counsel for the prisoner cross-examined Mr. Farley as to his personal knowledge of the circumstances in connection with the case, and he at once admitted that he had none whatever. The witness said Vogt, at the time of his arrest, told how he came

admitted that he had none winterest, told how he came

IN POSESSION OF THE BONDS
and securities; that he bought them of a man named Herggendort, for \$500, at Syke's Hotel, London; he had previously told him about the bond, No. 1,005, and those left by him with Konitsky & Hagerfeldt, at 744 Broadway.

Mr. Hagerfeldt was next examined. He said he represented the above mentioned firm at 744 Broadway; their business is that of bankers; the prisoner came into our office some time during the latter part of December last; he was introduced by Mr. Hollander, of the Prescott House; on this occasion he stated that he had a lot of German bonds and stocks to sell, and wished us to take them; we declined to buy them, but offered to take them for collection; some time in the early part of January

THE PRISONER CAMB BACK

again and left us bonds and stocks to the value of 19,000 francs; he said he was at the time short of money and wished us to make him an advance; we did advance him \$500; at this time he also stated that he had a number of other bonds which, should those he had already left prove satisfactory, he would send us from Philadelphia, where he was sarcity going; the securities he left with us were immediately sent to our agent in Brussels, with instructions to have them collected; he afterwards learned that on four of them being presented they were

immediately sent to our agent in Brussels, with instructions to have them collected; he afterwards learned that on four of them being presented they were

At once seized

by the police authorities.

At this point the examination was adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock, when Judge Hogan will again proceed with it. Before the parties quitted the room the Judge directed Detective Farley to arrest, if possible, a man who is said to have come over from London in the same ship with Vogt, and whose passage was paid by the prisoner. Farley said he was aircady on the track, and would, in all probability, have the desired individual in time for this morning's proceedings.

In the Cell.

Through the courtesy of Captain Irving, of the detective force, a reporter of the Herald was permitted an interview with the young woman who came to America with Vogt, and who has remained with him at Police Headquarters since his arrest. She is apparently about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, of medium stature and slight build, when Detective Farley and the reporter went into the cell the woman's entire nature seemed to start on the defensive, and she stood like an animal at bay, waiting ready for the attack. The small head with dark plercing eyes, was thrown back, the hands wore clasped tightly in front, and the whole attitude of the woman denoted waterfulness and suspicion. She was handsomely, but not extravagantly, dressed, and she carried her drapery like a person who, if not always accustomed to suce arried attire, was certainly willing to have it, and was not by any means depressed by the fact that she was better dressed than she ever was before in her life. The ruddy, almost forid, complexion was well backed by long oradis of dark hair, jestooned and twisted about the head in the most artistic fashion, and when the jaunty hat, with just the least sprinkling of red feather, and the little braid-wrough jacket were donned the lany looked the comortable burgher's daughter or wife to the life.

When Captain Irving thre

oose they," pointing to the detectives, "have told rou all about that."
"You have not been married long?"
"No, ar; only about five months."
"Where were you married?" asked Captain Inc.

"Moore were you married?" asked Captain Inwines.

She twisted and turned considerably, and showed by the nervous movements of the hands and lips that the question was a distasteful one.

"I won tanswer that question," she said at length.
The detective then explained to her that she need not say anything unless she wished. The question was merely asked in the interests of the case and for the press, as lifers was a reporter present. This seemed to satisfy the womat, and she said if that was all she was quite willing they should saz fary questions they liked and she would answer them if she saw fit. Detective Farley then informed her that ane would be compelled

To Leave what Property
she had about her in charge of the police, as, under the circumstances, it was impossible for them to say, at this stage of the proceedings, what things really had belonged to the Chevalier Bianco and what had not. She immediately thrush her hand into the pocket that contained the watch and chain and said, almost savagely, "That watch is my own; it was purchased for me by my husband with my own money, and I will not give it up." The detective explained that the watch and chain would be placed in the hands of the Property Clerk of the Police Department, and it would be restored to her if in the meantime it was not proved to be then refluctantly handed

THE TIMEPIECE AND ATTACHMENTS
to the brother-lin-law of her counsel, who was pres-

property of the deceased Chevalier Bianco. She then reluctantly handed

THE TIMEPLECE AND ATTACHMENTS
to the brother-in-law of her counsel, who was present, and requested to be taken where her husband was confined. Captain Irving gave instructions to Detective Farley to have the woman thoroughly instructed that she was not personally detained, and could go where she wished. In reply to this she at once replied that she wanted to be allowed to remain with her husband; and when told that was was impossible she was completely overcome. She started to give a history of how Vogi came in possession of the bonds, but the detectives stopped her, saving they had nothing to do with that and the matter was now under investigation. When asked what her name was she refused peremptorily to give it and said she had nothing whatever to do with the case. Detective Farley explained that it was asked to enter upon the books of the department, as they would have to register the watch and chain to some one. This calmed her suspicions, and she said—
"My name is schmidt."

She thought for a moment and answered, "Katrina."

The detective withdrew, and the lady left the building with the brother-in-law of the counsel who has been engaged to defend Vogt. A young woman of low life has been described in the correspondence of the Count de Beaulieu with Superintendent Kelso as having been intimate with

THE MURDERED CHEVALIER
for some time previous to his death; but this woman, though not cultivated or belonging to the best society, is exceedingly sharp and inteligent. For an inexperienced woman she displays an extraordinary coolness and reserve that go to make this most extraordinary case more wonderful still. Vogt pretended, when he was arrested by Detective Farley that he had left Germany through some family matters, and that was the reason way he did not wish to give his real name. "Katrina Schmidt" sustains this story, and with such extraordinary firmness that time alone can prove its trutt. From Police Headquarters "Katrina" went to the Tombs to see Yogt, and she expressed a wish before leaving to be snown a hotel in the vicinity of that building where she could reside while Vogt was incarcerated.

## THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE ORDERS

What is Said About the Objections to the New Orders by the Executive of the Custom The mercantile and shipping interests were so greatly concerned in the issue of the new general

orders of the Custom House, by Collector Arthur, that a Herald reporter thought it advisable to scertain from authority that could be relied upon whether the allegations respecting the new orders made in several of the morning journals were reliable. For this purpose he saw several of the Custom House officials yesterday who are connected with this department of the service, and he had it on authority that was unquestionable that the statement that Leet & Stocking remain just as much in control of this business as they were before is without any foundation; beyond this, that Leet & Stocking are still doing business as bonded warehousemen. The Custom House, however, will not give them any preference over others, and will neither obsignate nor refuse to designate their warehouses. Any statement that has been made by any one that Collector Arthur desired Steamship companies to designate those warehouses in surrue. No such desire has been expressed either directly or in-Politicians complain that out of the sixteen is who have oeen selected, who are interested in warehouses, only two are democrats. Those whave made the appointments have made them as from any considerations as to politics, and in wof the great desire for civil service reform this jection as to political layor is regarded as women out of place. The effect of the new orders be to reduce rates fifty per cent, and a trial of new system is asked for before it is condemned.

# THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Conference to Consider the Subject of a Na tional and State Prohibitory Law. A conference of Friends of Temperance was held last night in the meeting house at the corner of Fifteenth street and Rutnerfurd place to consider the subject of national and State prohibitory legislation for the suppression of intemperance. audience was extremely small, being composed of

about thirty memoers of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Samurl Willers assumed the chair and said that he had been induced to take a part in the movement by witnessing the rapid growth of intemperance. He had been so altuated for years past as to see the rapid strides it was taking in our midst, and he thought it was incumbent upon him, as a Christian, to lend his aid to uproot she evil.

midst, and he thought it was incumbent upon him, as a Christian, to lend his aid to uproot be evil. He thought that mothers, wives and sisters could greatly assist the good work if they would only weave around men their influences to wean them from club rooms and such piaces where drinking mostly flourished. In concussion he drew a sad picture of the results of intemperance and proposed that the Legislature should be again petitioned upon the subject.

Mr. Aaron M. Powell said that the question under discussion was intimately connected with the well-being of society. Since the war in this country the tide of temperance and been at a very low ebb, and there was a lamentable increase of an addiction to alcoholic didds visible in what is termed the better class of society. Intemperance was attaining a fearful sway throughout America. During the inst autumn he had travelled across the Conunent, and all along the line of the Pacific Railway, even in the most sparsely settled places, grogshops were so abundant as to be the primal places that met file gaze. The use of tobacco was also on the increase, and the nicotian weed, being an irritant and stimulant, was a sure instigator to the use of the vite decochors which are degenerating and demoralizing the human race. The speaker hoped the tide was about to turn. In Great Britain a vast campaign against intemperance and been inaugurated, and he trusted that he movement would extend all over the world. One of the greatest obstructions in the way of the civilization of the American Indians was the presence of strong drink. In the military camps along the frontier drunkenness was rife and had a very deleterious effect upon both natives and new settlers who associated with the solders. The welfare of the nation demands that goverhment should take some sleps to the State and that of the United States—Congress hardly likes to take up the matter and issue approhibitory edict upon the subject. A memorial had been presented to the State and that is on may be represented to the su

A fire occurred yesterday morning at half-past property of Robe & Brothers, who used it as a perk packing establishment. The damage done to the packing establishment. The damage done to the stock is \$3,000; insured for \$12,000 in the Hamilton, Lafayette, Humboldt and People's Companies. The building was damaged \$1,000; insured for \$3,000. The machinery was damaged to the extent of \$1,000; insured for \$5,000 in the Exchange Company. The fames extended to the four story front buildings occupied by several families as dwellings. The buildings were damaged to the amount of \$1,000; insurged for \$20,000.